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MATVEYEV CONTRASTS U.S., SOVIET ARMS STANCES

PM261705 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev article: "At a Turning Point"]

[Text] The problem of security in the broad sense was at the center of the work of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. In the nuclear missile age the tenet that peace is indivisible and that security cannot be sought by trying to win something for one state at the expense of other states' vital interests has a special relevance. In the seventies the USSR and the United States were able to achieve accords which both strengthened their mutual security and promoted general stability in the world. And although these were partial, limited steps, they prepared the conditions for more radical measures.

We remember V.I. Lenin's precept on disarmament as the ideal of socialism. The traditions of the struggle for this ideal have their roots in the period when the foundations of the Soviet power's foreign policy were being formed. There has never been a year when the struggle for disarmament has taken place in easy international conditions, but the very fact that this objective has never been lost from view explains why disarmament has become the key goal of world policy both for the broad masses of the public and for many governments.

And now, for the first time, a Soviet-U.S. document enshrines the ultimate objective of the talks which have begun in Geneva between the two countries -- "the elimination of nuclear weapons entirely, everywhere." This is said in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement published after the meeting between A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz in Geneva 7-8 January this year.

Of course, speaking of this lofty, noble goal is not enough. It is necessary to act. In this regard very great significance is attached to the Soviet proposals put forward recently at the Geneva talks. It is a question of proposals which provide for a reduction by one-half in all the nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States capable of reaching the other side's territory -- on the essential condition of a total ban on space strike arms.

Prevent the arms race in space and end it on earth. That is the clear formulation.

Achieving this means seeking radical, large-scale solutions. That is the first thing. And not having your head in the clouds, but proceeding on the basis of the real situation. That is the second thing. The concrete approach and the far-reaching, bold nature of the new Soviet proposals are their distinguishing feature.

What causes each side -- the USSR and the United States -- the greatest concern from the viewpoint of safeguarding their own security? On the U.S. side, the existing arsenal of Soviet ICBM's is elevated to the rank of "special concerns." And although the Soviet side does not consider this "concern" justified, the USSR's new proposals provide for their reduction, simultaneously with the limitation of the proportion of ICBM warheads in the overall level of nuclear charges. Our country is prepared to take major steps in this sphere.

Of course, we expect Washington to take into account the legitimate security interests and needs of the Soviet Union too. And these interests are not such as to create any insupportable problems for the United States. On the contrary, what our country seeks accords with the vital interests both of the United States and of all other states in the world.

Governments and states which have their feet firmly on the ground cannot -- have no right to -- deliberately play with the idea of nuclear war, or indeed of any war using modern armaments. Peace and security are what scientists call the imperative, the insistent demand of our times.

But this imperative is not a pie which you can divide into shares, cutting the best portions for some people and doing others out of their share. Why does this have to be said? Because in the present U.S. Administration's way of thinking and acting one can clearly perceive the tendency, the desire to safeguard their own security at the other side's expense. Given this "approach," it is quite possible that adventurist circles across the ocean could develop the desire to make use of what they consider to be their superiority in the military sphere for direct aggressive actions.

The provision enshrined in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement of 21 November in Geneva, whereby the USSR and the United States will not seek to achieve military superiority, makes it incumbent on both states to do nothing which would lead to the disruption of the existing parity and equality between them in the military sphere.

But now the U.S. Government's actions raise a question which the Soviet Union cannot ignore -- and nor can other countries -- since it is a question of something capable of touching and encroaching on the vital interests of national and international security. Whatever types of strike arms were deployed in space, which is as yet free from such types of weapons, it would mean the spread of the arms race to a new -- and limitless -- sphere, the sphere which shrouds our "blue globe."

From the time of the very first steps in the peaceful exploration of space the Soviet Union has been advocating, and still advocates, that this environment remain tightly closed against weapons. Binding international agreements exist which prohibit the introduction of arms into space. Among them is the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, signed at Moscow, Washington, and London 27 January 1967. Other states have jointed it. The 1972 USSR-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems bans the creation [sozdaniye] of ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based.

On 23 March 1983 President Reagan announced his decision to embark on the implementation of the so-called "strategic defense initative" program -- the development [razrabotka] of space-based weapons, whose main element is the creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale ABM system with space-based components.

Any article can be wrapped in an externally attractive packaging. The contents do not change. This is how matters stand with the "initiative" in question. It is because of its contents that such broad circles of scientists, politicians, and public figures in the United States and in the world as a whole are most unambiguously condemning this program. It is fraught with serious dangers for all mankind.

Attempting to neutralize the criticism of this program, people in Washington have started accusing our country of having some kind of military plans and intentions for space. This was clearly answered during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva: The USSR is prepared to ban strike space weapons and is prepared to open its laboratories for the purpose of monitoring the ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of such weapons. The entire history of Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation talks demonstrates the unbreakable link between such defensive and offensive means.

This link was not invented by anyone. It reflects an objectively existing situation. The entire history of weapons development through the centuries testifies that no sooner have any defensive means been invented and developed, than work on offensive means has been intensified.

U.S. author John Newhouse cites the following fact in his book "The Cold Dawn," devoted to the history of SALT I, in other words the first Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation agreements. Early in 1967 the then U.S. President L. Johnson summoned all former and present White House advisers on science and technology. Seven illustrious scientists and specialists were present. They were asked: Should the United States embark on the creation [sozdaniye] of a ramified ABM defense? The answers were unanimously negative.

What has changed since that time? The scientific and technical revolution goes on. Does this mean, however, that the overall progress of science and technology must be accompanied by new and increasingly dangerous spirals of the arms race? By its expansion in width and in height? Mankind undoubtedly deserves a better fate!

The initiators of the "star wars" program would like to convince people that it is precisely because of the destructive power of modern arms, first and foremost nuclear missiles, that they intend to launch work on ABM systems with space-based elements. These, they say, would supposedly be capable of destroying missiles before they hit their target.... Is it, however, necessary to embark on the development of the arms race in this new environment, which would mean the expenditure of additional gigantic sums, when it is possible to ensure a situation in which the actual arsenals of offensive weapons will be considerably reduced, and under the strictest of monitoring, at that! This is what the Soviet Union proposes.

That is the choice. That is the turning point at which the world community stands. Advancement toward a secure future or a slide toward the point of "no return"? Life develops in such a way that both countries -- the United States and our country -- will have to get used to the strategic parity attained between them as a natural condition. Our country will not allow it to be broken. This parity ensures greater security for the two states and for the rest of the world. Our country has spoken its weighty word on the matter. Now it is up to the United States.

U.S. FAILING TO DISPLAY 'GOODWILL' ON TEST BAN

LD262349 Moscow TASS in English 2341 GMT 26 Dec 85

["Nuclear Explosions and International Treaties" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 27 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Termination of tests of nuclear weapons would put an end to development of new and perfection of old systems of mass destruction. A ban on tests would lead to nuclear arsenals growing obsolete and extinct, specialists assert.

It is to be noted that consent with such conclusions is expressed both by those in favour of improvement in the climate of international relations and apologists of the U.S. "tough line" towards socialist countries. But the former use them as an argument in favour of the United States' acceding to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, while the latter -- as an argument to justify Washington's decision to continue tests of weapons of mass destruction.

Official representatives of the U.S. Administration declare they will be able to discuss termination of nuclear explosions only after the completion of modernisation of American nuclear systems, which, they say, must be tested. The peace champions rightfully object, saying that the whole meaning of termination of nuclear tests boils down to preventing these "modernisations" and thereby to remove the catastrophic threat of their application.

It is easy to trace a close link between the negative attitude of the U.S. Administration to the Soviet initiatives aimed at putting an end to nuclear explosions and the Pentagon's global strategic directives, the purposefulness and proportions of U.S. military preparations, including in the sphere of space strike armaments.

The fact that the United States will most likely decline the Soviet proposal on prohibition of underground nuclear tests is explained by President Reagan's decision to continue the controversial series of underground tests intended to develop a space laser gun put into action by nuclear explosions, writes the U.S. newspaper "NEWSDAY."

Since 1983 Washington has spent more than 300 million dollars for underground tests of a nuclear device for x-ray laser. These tests have so far brought unsatisfactory results from the viewpoint of efficiency of ABM weapons being developed. But influential circles in the U.S. Administration insist, as before, that these tests be continued, and they are pressing for new allocations for development of x-ray nuclear pumping lasers.

What is at issue is the development of an anti-missile laser weapon, equipped with a nuclear warhead of approximately 100 kilotons (a quantity which is five-six times greater than the atomic bomb which was dropped on Hiroshima in 1945). That system with a nuclear warhead is planned to be deployed on a space orbit around the earth.

Development of a space-based nuclear laser in the United States not only undermines prospects of concluding the treaty on universal and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. That project is a violation of the functioning Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems, which prohibits development, tests and deployment of space-based ABM systems or components.

The works to develop American nuclear laser also imperil the 1967 international treaty on the principles of activities of states in exploration and use of outer space, which makes incumbent upon the parties to the agreement not to put vehicles with nuclear weapons into an orbit around the earth.

The problem of ending nuclear explosions is a kind of a litmus-paper, which enables one to precisely judge about a real stand of that or other government on a whole package of questions of limitation and reduction of armaments.

Unfortunately, the U.S. Administration has not so far displayed good will in the question of termination of nuclear explosions.

U.S. OFFER TO WITNESS NEVADA TESTS DENOUNCED

AU261416 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec 26 (AFP) -- The Soviet NOVOSTI news agency today denounced as "outrageous" U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposal for Soviet scientists to attend nuclear tests in the Nevada desert.

The proposal was first issued in July and renewed in a recent letter to Mr. Gorbachev. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the letter also rejected a Soviet call to join Moscow's moratorium on nuclear testing, due to expire at the end of the year.

"The United States has made a basically outrageous proposal to our country to send Soviet specialists with their instruments to the Nevada desert to record the strength of American underground nuclear explosions," NOVOSTI said in a commentary signed by Yuriy Zhikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

The agency said the proposal "did not correspond to any practical need" as Soviet monitoring equipment had accurately monitored a test in Nevada on August 18 and "five others" conducted since. It also dismissed as "nonsense" the U.S. refusal to join the Soviet test moratorium. The Soviets announced the moratorium on August 6 effective until the end of the year and have pledged to extend it on condition that Washington also agree to halt tests.

NUCLEAR TESTS SHOW 'HARDENING" U.S. VIEW

PM231635 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 51, 13 Dec 85 pp 12-13

[Editorial: "Unanswered Questions"]

[Text] Some days ago President Reagan visited a high school in Fallston, Maryland, where he gave something of a summary of the Geneva summit and answered questions asked by the pupils. He said that "the people of both our countries want the same thing: a safer and better future for themselves and their children." Further he said that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought," and that "there have to be deeds, both sides, to show that we mean we want to get along."

All these postulates are unquestionable. The only new thing is that in recent weeks the President has been returning to them. Among the questions he was asked was this: "As you said, the Soviet people believe that the Americans are looking for war. What can we, as Americans, do to help change that?"

The President did not answer the question, although, as we know, forthrightness is a must when talking with young people; otherwise there is no point in entering into such an exchange. Instead, he tried to justify distrust of the Russians, resorting, as usual, to crude misrepresentation of what he called the "basic Marxism principle." Where, then, do the "deeds" come in?

The day after the Fallson meeting a new underground nuclear test explosion, the 15th in the U.S. this year, was carried out in Nevada. Can this explosion code-named Hawks Nest, be classified as a deed? Unquestionably. Do such deeds strengthen confidence? Certainly not. It is in place [as published] to dwell on this as the year approaches its end. Ever since August 6, Hiroshima Day, the Soviet Union has of its own free will unilaterally refrained from staging nuclear tests -- to help build confidence and search for ways to arms control. We also undertook the commitment to prolong the moratorium indefinitely after January 1 if the American side followed our example. How about the "better future' and, most important, the deeds leading to it, Mr President?

The Soviet decision was not a propaganda exercise, as Washington has tried to make it appear -- true, unsuccessfully. Termination of testing is a serious matter. All the more so if it is done unilaterally. For if the other side continues test explosions, there is a risk involved. Especially today, when the drive for "super-weapons" has become an obsession in Washington. Hawks Nest, incidentally was the sixth U.S. test since August.

Testing has always been the central element in the military buildup formula of development-testing-stockpiling. Precisely because of this the Soviet Union took its bold step. It did so in the interests of the Soviet and American peoples, for the sake of a better future for all the peoples of the world.

Termination of testing as an effective -- perhaps the most effective -- means of limiting the nuclear arms race has invariably figured on the agenda of various U.N. agencies ever since 1954. Testing has been suspended twice, both times on the initiative of the Soviet Union. Washington has lacked the political will to do likewise. It has habitually invoked the "problem of verification." Today this excuse is patently invalid: according to the testimony of scientists, American scientists included, the problem no longer exists. Yet, THE WASHINGTON POST reports, the U.S. is further hardening its position: "The Reagan Administration will not resume negotiations to halt nuclear weapons testing (these talks were broken off by the U.S. side in 1982 -- ed.) until the superpowers have made deep reductions in their current nuclear stockpiles, according to Pentagon and other officials."

The Washington strategists could hardly have devised a more effective way of obstructing progress. The most important means of limiting armaments is made dependent on the limitations themselves. The purpose -- on this score there can be no two opinions -- is to continue the arms buildup. We do not know whether hawks nest at the Nevada test site. But the Washington hawks are certainly hard at work.

"Where is your courage, Mr President?" David Cortright, executive director of SANE, a U.S. public organization, asked soon after the announcement of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing. That question was left unanswered. Like the question asked in Fallston.

FALIN DECRIES U.S. STAND ON TEST BAN TREATY

PM201654 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Test of Policy. Will Nuclear Explosions Be Ended?"]

[Text] The 40th UN General Assembly (UNGA) session approved a resolution in favor of the immediate ending and banning of nuclear weapon tests. This "resolute appeal" to all states, and primarily the nuclear states, reflects the world community's concern at "the intensification of the nuclear arms race and the growth of the threat of nuclear war." The conclusion of a multilateral nuclear test ban treaty, the resolution stresses, would be "an integral factor for the success of efforts aimed at ending and reversing the arms race and the race to qualitatively improve nuclear weapons and at preventing the expansion of existing arsenals of nuclear weapons and the proliferation of nuclear weapons to further countries." Welcoming the Soviet Union's 6 August 1985 suspension of nuclear tests, the UN members expressed the hope that the other nuclear powers will join this moratorium.

As yet the hope has not been fated to be realized. Three imperialist "democracies" -- the United States, Britain, and France -- have set themselves against the opinion and will of the overwhelming majority.

The paramount consideration for Paris is its "independent deterrent potential," which is identified with the possession of weapons which single the French out from the common herd. London overtly backs up its overseas partner in its thankless attempts to disrupt international efforts to strengthen universal security.

From one session to the next the United States opposes UN decisions on practially all problems relating to disarmament and the defense of the people against militarism and the fascist and neocolonialist threats and on questions of eliminating national, racial, and economic discrimination, reacting with hostility even to things to which it has only recently professed to swear allegiance. What has happened? The U.S. rulers have again been seized by an obsession which a great poet expressed in the lines: Only love my name, and me also, for I am your "desire." Has the country gotten stuck in a policy of strength? Is there no way people there will find within themselves the ability to align military strategy with a positive political objective?

Some Americans have described the termination of nuclear tests as the most logical initial step toward curbing the arms race. Probably that is indeed the case. Therefore the government's attitude toward the problem of tests is highly illuminating -- you can follow the string back to its source.

The United States has carried out another five nuclear explosions since the Soviet Union introduced the moratorium. Since 1945 the Americans have tested 30 percent more nuclear devices than the USSR -- approximately 50 percent more if you take into account British explosions, some of which have been carried out at U.S. test sites. If and when Washington argues about a "lag," it is in fact talking about what somebody else is suffering.

References to the "unreliability" of national means of verification are equally far-fetched. Modern instruments make it possible to detect tests of less than a 0.5 kiloton yield from a distance of 4,000-5,000 km. In principle no supranational means of detection are needed, especially by the Americans, who have surrounded the Soviet Union with electronic listening stations. However we have no less interest than Washington in reliable verification, and the Soviet Union provides for adequate [adekvatnyy] international inspection, but only to ensure the observance of accords on ending tests, not their continuation. No, verfication is manifestly not the point, as is eloquently recorded in an Arms Control and Disarmament Agency document. "An exhaustive solution" to the verification problem, we read in it, is not enough to start talks on a complete nuclear test ban.

Thus, in addition to the routine arguments repeated with the regularity of the Lord's prayer there are also less well-used formulations. They are uttered reluctantly, through clenched teeth, since they gel extremely badly with officially declared U.S. policy. Washington gives assurances that it is firmly opposed to the proliferation of nuclear weapons, considers nuclear war futile, and intends to strive for the eliminations of nuclear weapons. No matter how pleasant to the ear declarations of this kind may be, they do not add to security. Rather security suffers when honeyed words are used to divert attention from matters which are as bitter as wormwood.

Miracles of various kinds happen in politics. Black sometimes becomes white. Nevertheless there are some things in politics which are incompatible. If all nuclear weapons are to be eliminated in the foreseeable future it is indeed senseless to create more and more new types and varieties of such weapons. If it is impossible to win a nuclear war and the task of coming out on top is not set, why build up additional mountains of nuclear arms?

If the intention is to strengthen and encourage nonproliferation as a first step along the path to a nuclear-free world, it is high time that the nuclear powers themselves came to their senses and stopped moving nuclear weapons into new foreign territories and new waters. Or else.

There is no point running away from the truth and pretending that it is unclear what point the U.S. leaders see in "creating a new generation of nuclear arms," designing an "x-ray laser" with the cumulative energy of an atomic explosion, or carrying out tests to allegedly hone the methods for detecting "secret violations." In today's terms the atomic shells which incinerated Hiroshima and Nagasaki were primitive. But has the world found tranquility because people have learned how to split the atom with an effectiveness which was not even dreamed of 40 years ago, because the number of shells now runs into tens of thousands rather than just units? So many nuclear weapons have been accumulated that there are enough to destroy all the planets of the solar system put together. Does this gloomy fact testify to the power of the human spirit and the wisdom of terrestrial politicians. That is extremely doubtful.

Let us suppose that they create the next generation of nuclear weapons, the third one. Are they likely to be satisfied with that? Why should the same idea not occur to the next president, who would also be possessed by the desire to leave his mark in the nuclear sphere? Following precedent, he would mobilize scientists, engineers, and budget funds and -- if you please -- he would unswaddle before your very eyes yet another "baby," since the atom has no end.

It is simpler to begin than to halt, if state actions are motivated by inner springs instead of external circumstances. To halt even under conditions which can be described as favoring the solution of the problem, with only 5 nuclear powers involved instead of 15 or 20. Let us remark that the privilege to remain nuclear has not been unconditionally granted to the five by the international community. The nonnuclear states have not given the nuclear states their approval to develop, on the basis of their possession of this inhuman weapons, doctrines which threaten the existence of the whole of mankind.

This is why the argument that the United States needs the tests in order to maintain "reliable stockpiles" of weapons cannot produce a favorable response. Even less so in view of the fact that closer examination reveals how insatiable U.S. appetites are when defining the term "reliability." It appears that "reliability" is somehow related to demands for superiority or at least advantage. Quantitatively, the United States lays claims to arsenals of the order of 50-60,000 nuclear charges. Qualitatively, it wants to attach to every new missile, aircraft, or torpedo something supernatural and unprecedented. The absence of super-new charges would thwart the incentive and even the opportunity for the development [razrabotka] of super-new delivery vehicles and of supermodern doctrines for the waging of war. The arms race as a whole would start to run out of steam.

This scenario is present in the statement by the not unknown R. Perle, who explained a few days ago to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "I do not believe in a total ban on testing at a time when the United States is dependent on reliable nuclear weapons." In other words, for as long as U.S. strategy is based on the use of nuclear weapons -- and indeed on first use -- all links in the chain must be firmly welded together. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, Perle's assessment in this instance was not -- exceptionally -- totally extreme. He has been overtaken by the arms control agency's K. Adelman.

In its reports to the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee, the agency has made the termination of tests conditional upon preliminary agreement on a "substantial reduction" of the level of nuclear arms, the retention of "an impressive nuclear deterrent potential" (by the U.S. side), "improved verification opportunities," and the "expansion of confidence-building measures." "Before we give up our nuclear deterrent potential, and consequently nuclear tests," the agency recommends, "it is necessary to resolve the question of USSR superiority in nonnuclear forces." Do they seem to have omitted something? No, "human rights" and changes in the Soviet Union's social structure have not been omitted -- they come under the heading of "confidence-building measures." Not a mention, as usual, of U.S. superiority in the categories of military bases and naval forces, or the U.S. allies' potential. But none of this is taken into account. It seems to be standing in isolation.

Explaining the essence of things to congressmen, Pentagon consultant Dr L. Sykes noted that the "main obstacles" preventing the administration from agreeing to stop tests "are not scientific or technical; they stem from the concept that U.S. interests would be best served by further tests and the development [razrabotka] of new nuclear weapon systems." The evil resides in this aggressive concept, in Washington's hegemonist political course, in its attempts to make the surrounding world accept its directives, for which it needs an endless amount of weapons.

The main reason encouraging R. Reagan to uphold a position on nuclear tests which is extremely unpopular in the world, the conservative weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT wrote, is the desire to open wide the door to nuclear energy within the "strategic defense initiative" (SDI) framework. The President and his entourage are hardly concerned by the fact, the journal notes, that the United States is in conflict not with one but with three current arms control treaties. A few days ago the organization in charge of SDI implementation requested the appropriation of another $100 million (in addition to $282 million) for scientific research whose purpose is to accelerate the underground testing of nuclear weapons intended to be deployed in space. The midwives are still hovering around the "star wars" program, but it is already pockmarking the planet and is also whipping up the nuclear arms race.

The Soviet moratorium remains in effect until new year. The U.S. leadership still has time to ponder the weighty meaning of what it heard at the recent Geneva summit meeting. It can still respond constructively to the 24 October joint message from the heads of state and government of six countries who called on the United States and the Soviet Union to halt all nuclear tests for a 12-month period. It still has a chance to revise its negative attitude toward the UNGA resolution. In 10 days' time the peoples will learn the real worth of R. Reagan's words, because it is up to him whether next year will be better than this year as regards the decisive question for mankind -- the question of ending the arms race. Such a short period -- 10 days -- and so much depends on it.

U.S. REACTION TO USSR MORATORIUM 'REGRETTABLE'

LD261501 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 26 Dec 85

["The Chance Shall Not Be Missed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Fedorov writes:

No task is more urgent and topical in present-day international politics than that of strengthening peace on earth and lessening the threat of war.

To achieve that aim it is necessary above all to put an end to the many-years old arms race, i.e. halt, as a matter of fact, the process of material preparations for war.

The realities are such that now, if there is political preparedness for it, there is also every chance to take concrete steps to apply the brakes on the rivalries in the nuclear field and start the process of disarmament. An end to the nuclear weapons tests could be one of such measures.

Driven by the wish to set a good example and place the resolution of this issue on a practical footing, the Soviet Union is known to adopt unilaterally a decision on halting as of August this year all nuclear explosions in its territory. At the same time, it urged the U.S. Administration to respond to that goodwill gesture, and, in its turn, give up further nuclear experiments, i.e. make the moratorium on nuclear explosions a bilateral action.

An uninformed person may ask the question: Wherein is the value of such a moratorium? The answer is simple enough: Both the United States and the Soviet Union would benefit tremendously from an end to nuclear explosions.

First, the introduction of a moratorium would put up a barrier in the way of a further perfection of new, even more destructive nuclear weapons systems, while the existing such systems would be, in absence of testing, doomed to gradually become obsolete and, in the final analysis, would wither away.

Second, the psychological effect would be exceptionally favourable. A mutual Soviet-American moratorium on nuclear explosions would signal the start of real progress on the way to nuclear disarmament.

Thus, a signal would also be given to the other states possessing nuclear weapons. A fundamentally new political situation would emerge and contribute to the implementation of the decisions in the field of strengthening security, which would be taken in the course of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

That is precisely why the introduction by the Soviet Union of a moratorium on nuclear explosions and our appeal to the USA to join in it met with broadest support the world over. Suffice it to recall in this connection the recent decision of the U.N. General Assembly, the statements by prominent scientists -- Nobel Peace Prize laureates, and other prominent public figures and statesmen, mass actions of peace champions in other countries.

On the last days of the outgoing year of 1985, the question of an end to nuclear explosions is becoming a particularly urgent one, since there are a few days to go before the expiry of the Soviet moratorium on January 1, 1986. Judging by the statements made in Washington, the idea of a mortatorium does not seem to be a welcome one there. This is regrettable.

A chance yet remains to reach agreement and arrange on a bilateral basis for an end to nuclear explosions. This takes only one thing -- The U.S. Administration should heed the voice of public and demands of all honest people the world over.

The possibility to make a real step for the benefit of peace should not be missed.

U.S. MAGAZINE CITED ON MORATORIUM ISSUE

PM271117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the rubric "From the Pages of the Foreign Press": "About the Moratorium on Nuclear Explosions"]

[Text] With regard to the Soviet readiness -- given the establishment of a mutual moratorium now -- to reach agreement with the United States also on certain on-site monitoring measures to remove possible doubts about compliance with such a moratorium, the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK writes: "The USSR's readiness has undercut the handiest rationale to which the Reagan administration resorted in refusing to subscribe to the moratorium declared by the USSR. The Soviet Union can now tell the whole world that the United States refuses to undertake to ban nuclear tests because it wants to develop new kinds of nuclear arms."

"It is perfectly obvious that a test ban would run counter to the administration's adherence to the 'Strategic Defense Initiative' and, particularly, to one constituent part of it known as "Project Excalibur." The President has described SDI as a plan aimed at making nuclear arms obsolete. But "Project Excalibur," which is being developed by scientists at the Livermore National Laboratory, is based on a thermonuclear explosion and envisions the creation of a nuclear-powered x-ray laser. It will not be possible to create such a laser without nuclear explosions like the test code-named 'Goldstone', which was postponed last week."

Even before the Soviet Union expressed its readiness concerning verification of the compliance with the moratorium, many U.S. specialists were voicing the conviction that modern seismic sensors are capable of pinpointing any serious violation of such a moratorium, the magazine writes. As the House Foreign Affairs Committee declared this year, "It is policy and not technology that has prevented us from concluding a total nuclear test ban treaty."

AUCCTU URGES U.S. TO SUBSCRIBE TO MORATORIUM

PM271119 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Dec 85 P 1

[AUCCTU Statement: "To Halt Nuclear Tests"]

[Text] The moratorium on all nuclear explosions, announced unilaterally by the Soviet Union, has been in effect since 6 August. It has received the broad support and approval of the planet's peace-loving forces and of the working people of all countries as a constructive and timely step to curb the arms race and reduce international tension.

All who value peace understand that there are no sensible arguments against banning all nuclear explosions. Those who seek military superiority and to achieve unilateral advantages try to invent such arguments. References to difficulties of monitoring will mislead no one. Given good will, it would be possible to resolve all problems relating to monitoring.

The moratorium expires in a few days. Our country has clearly stated that the moratorium can be extended. For this to happen, the United States must adopt a similar undertaking. It is precisely on the United States that the direction in which events will develop depends.

The working people and trade unions of the USSR are convinced that the extension of the moratorium would accord with the fundamental vital interests of the peoples of all countries. This would create real preconditions for resolving such burning problems of curbing the arms race as the freezing of nuclear arsenals, their gradual reduction down to their complete liquidation, and the prevention of the endless improvement of nuclear weapons. The funds released as a result of this could be channeled into raising working people's living standards, eliminating unemployment, improving working conditions and labor remuneration, developing social security and medical services, combating hunger and infant mortality, and protecting the environment and production surroundings.

On behalf of the 137 million members of Soviet trade unions the AUCCTU appeals to the U.S. Administration to subscribe to the moratorium announced by the Soviet Union. If the United States refuses to follow the USSR's good example, this will inevitably lead to the intensification of the arms race in one of its most dangerous directions, clouding the hopes of an improvement in the political climate in the world which all mankind acquired as a result of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

We urge the planet's democratic and progressive forces and the world's working people and trade unions to do everything to ensure that the United States and other nuclear powers heed the voice of reason and subscribe to the peace-loving Soviet initiative.

There is still time! A unique opportunity must not be missed! May the new year of 1986 be the first year without nuclear explosions on the earth!

ACADEMICIAN NOTES NEED FOR NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD241851 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Academician Velikhov]

[Text] [Announcer] In connection with the expiry at the end of the year of the moratorium announced by the Soviet Union on nuclear testing, statements in defense of peace have been made by Soviet scientists participating in the international Pugwash movement, the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, the Union of oviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Links with Foreign Countries, and Soviet journalists. Taking part in our program is Academician Velikhov:

[Velikhov] During the Geneva summit meeting the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union said that both sides view nuclear conflict as the supreme catastrophe, and that this conflict must be prevented at any price, that neither one side nor the other seeks strategic supremacy, advantage, over the other. The touchstone by which one can verify the sincerity of these statements is, first and foremost, the issue of stopping nuclear tests. The thing is, that the nuclear arms race is taking place both in quantity and in quality, but in the quantitative respect we have already reached the limit, and this is understood by all. With 50,000 nuclear warheads, every person is sitting on the equivalent of almost 5 metric tons of explosive, what more then can there be?

Unfortunately, in recent years the qualitative race has been run very actively on the U.S. side, and this has led to destabilization of the nuclear balance. And it is the stopping of this race, stopping it in the future, the ban on all nuclear tests and nuclear explosions on our planet, that is a most important issue which truly leads along the road toward nuclear disarmament, and to stability.

What forces today are impeding this? Well, first of all, it is those extreme rightwing forces in the United States which are not satisfied with the nuclear parity and which are seeking one way or another out of this situation. It must be said directly that there is no way out today, and generally speaking, probably, they themselves understand that these attempts are sufficiently hopeless. But, of course, a struggle is in store here, a struggle of convictions and a political struggle. Unfortunately, there is a considerable group of scientists affiliated to that political group. These are opportunist scientists, employees in the nuclear laboratories of the United States. We know a bit about them, we know their names, for the most part. They assert that one way or another nuclear testing is necessary for the security of the United States, and they convince the government of this. We hope that conscience will awaken in them, that feelings of responsibility to the generations which handed on to us the knowledge, science, and culture which created our civilization and to those generations which are yet to live, will be aroused. But, you know, this group does exist.

Finally, there are certain demagogic statements. These are, first and foremost, statements that cessation of nuclear testing does not lend itself to verification. Today, this is a completely unfounded statement. The most recent research by geophysicists, both Soviet and U.S. geophysicists, shows that even national means, deployed on the countries of other countries, make it possible reliably to register explosions right up to the level of one kiloton. These are very small explosions in modern terms, and it must be said that Soviet leader, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, has repeatedly said that there are no impediments to the organization of the necessary verification. We welcome international verification; we also welcome, and are opening up the possibility for the necessary siting of the means of verification on Soviet territory too, and are also very interested in deployment of the means of verification on U.S. territory, in the event of the cessation of tests.

So, the road is clear. We hope that the U.S. Administration, seeing the immense movement, the immense force that is now taking up the wish of the peoples to stop nuclear testing and to stop the qualitative nuclear arms race, under pressure from public opinion and understanding its responsibility for the future, will agree to the cessation of nuclear tests and thus, finally, more than 40 years after the first nuclear test on this planet, nuclear testing will be stopped once and for all, and the road to survival will be truly opened up, the road to a happy future for all mankind.

PENTAGON TO CONTINUE ANTISATELLITE WEAPON TESTS

LD260016 Moscow TASS in English 2357 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Legantsov reports:

The Pentagon intends to continue activities in developing anti-satellite weapons despite the decision legislatively taken by the U.S. Congress to disallow tests of the ASAT anti-satellite weapons system in the current fiscal year, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST reports today, referring to officials of the Defense Department.

As one of the possibilities of "neutralizing" the legislation the Pentagon is considering the version of launching an anti-satellite missile not against a definite target but against the so-called point in outer space. Such a test was already held in 1984.

WASHINGTON POST cites a representative of the U.S. Air Force as stating in no uncertain terms that the Pentagon will find a possibility of continuing its program, without formally violating the congressional ban. The Pentagon's insistent desire to continue anti-satellite weapon tests is not at all accidental. Perfection of anti-satellite weapons, wrote the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, is directly linked with the Pentagon's "star wars" program. The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR cites experts' opinion on a real possibility of developing under the guise of anti-satellite weapons components for an anti-missile defense system.

The Pentagon representatives' scornful attitude to the decision of the U.S. supreme legislative body, their statements that it is not a serious obstacle to continuation of tests of anti-satellite weapons can hardly be explained only as soldier's bluntness characteristic of high-placed officials of the U.S. Defense Department. It is not ruled out that the possibility of by-passing the law was provided for when it was worded by the authors themselves.

PENTAGON STATEMENT ON INF DEPLOYMENT NOTED

PM271008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Lapse of Memory"]

[Text] Washington, 24 Dec -- A Pentagon spokesman has announced that, in accordance with the U.S. Defense Department's timetable, as of 31 December this year 236 U.S. medium-range missiles on 140 launchers will be deployed on the territory of the West European countries.

Questioned by correspondents about the moratorium on deployment of SS-20 missiles announced by the Soviet Union in spring of this year, the Pentagon spokesman could find nothing better than to say that he "remembers nothing about this." Everything indicates that this short memory on the part of an official of the U.S. military department is explained by the fact that the United States, despite the USSR's proposal on introducing a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles, is continuing its own program for packing Europe with nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union.

INF DEPLOYMENT CONTRADICTS U.S.-SOVIET STATEMENT

OW270640 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Dec 85

[From the Novosti newscast; Vladimir Kondratyev commentary]

[Text] The United States continues to deploy intermediate-range missiles on the territory of West European countries. According to a Pentagon spokesman, 236 such missiles, including 108 Pershing-2 missiles, will be deployed by the end of the year. Our commentary:

[Kondratyev] Hello, comrades. After Geneva, the world public has a right to expect concrete and tangible steps along the path to disarmament. It is now very important not to set up new obstacles to solving already complicated problems, and to display restraint and goodwill. Our country's foreign policy efforts are dictated precisely by this. But the U.S. side, judging by everything, does not intend to modify its position on the issue of nuclear weapons. Precisely thus, should one assess the striving of the U.S. military department to strictly observe the schedule of fulfilling the so-called NATO dual-track decision.

According to projected plans, a total of 572 missiles will be deployed. What is most noteworthy is that all 108 Pershing-2 missiles -- first strike offensive weapons -- are already in their base quarters on FRG territory.

Incidentally, the Journal STERN reported this as a fait accompli a few days before the meeting in Geneva. The Pentagon was terribly afraid that the summit meeting could disrupt their plans. Now, not long before the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva in January, official confirmation has come from the U.S. side.

STERN writes in connection with the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles in the FRG: What sort of perverse logic is this, to first sharply increase the level of armaments and then talk about one's sincere desire to reduce this level?

The question is by no means a rhetorical one. With the help of intermediate-range missiles, which represent strategic weapons of our country insofar as they can reach our territory, the United States wants to ensure a unilateral advantage for itself. But all this harply contradicts the joint Soviet-U.S. statement signed in Geneva, which says that the sides will not strive to achieve military superiority.

U.S. CLAIMS OF ARMS ACCORD VIOLATIONS SCORED

OW261142 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Dec 85

[From the Novosti newscast; Boris Parkhomenko commentary]

[Text] USSR and U.S. representatives have sent a request to the UN secretary general to register the joint Soviet-U.S. Geneva statement as an official UN document. Here is our commentary:

[Parkhomenko] Hello comrades. In addition to arousing a positive reaction in the world community's headquarters, the request to register the joint Soviet-U.S. Geneva statement was also met with a feeling of deep satisfaction by the broad international community as further proof of the beneficial Geneva spirit for normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations. Consequently it was all the more surprising and disappointing when a government report was published in Washington -- if not simultaneously with, then at least immediately after the submission of the request for the statement's registration -- which accuses the Soviet Union of alleged violations of international agreements on limiting strategic arms and anti-missile defenses.

In this connection it is not superfluous to recall that it is precisely the United States which failed to ratify the SALT-II Treaty, that it is precisely U.S. Pershings that crossed the ocean upsetting the existing strategic balance in Europe, and that it is precisely the notorious SDI, the "star wars" program, that has led the world to the threshold of a new and even more dangerous round in the arms race. All these facts are widely known.

Yet it remains unclear why the White House had to come out with unsubstantiated attacks against the Soviet Union now when everyone is expecting from the U.S. side a specific response to the large-scale Soviet peaceful proposals concerning a moratorium on nuclear tests, freezing nuclear arsenals, and a 50 percent reduction in strategic weapons.

This question is answered by the U.S. military establishment memorandum entitled "Response to the Soviet Policy of Violations." It proposes to speed up the program for the production of Ohio-class nuclear submarines and new types of chemical weapons.

It is clear that the slanderous accusations against the USSR were needed by the United States in order to justify in the eyes of the world community its new moves to achieve military superiority, a routine step in the uncontrolled arms race it has started.

ACADEMICIAN PROKHOROV ON NEED TO HALT ARMS RACE

LD261736 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 26 TASS -- Academician Aleksandr Prokhorov, Nobel prize laureate, pointed to the need for putting up a barrier in the way of militarisation of outer space. The packing of outer space with weapons, including nuclear weapons will sharply increase the risk of a nuclear war breaking out, the scientist pointed out in an article for TASS.

The Soviet Union proposes a real alternative to such plans. Yet, despite the arguments of reason and demands of public, the USA has so far failed to use the historical opportunity of joining in the USSR's unileral moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

It is necessary to put an end to the arms race, and divert that money to combatting hunger and diseases, for the needs of development. There are no few global problems in the world, in whose resolution science could say its weighty word. But the main thing is peace. All progressive scientists should unite in the fight for the future, Aleksandr Prokhorov stresses.

U.S. TESTS MIDGETMAN MISSILE TARGETING SYSTEM

LD241422 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The United States has carried out the first tests of the targeting system of its intercontinental ballistic Midgetman missile. The Pentagon intends to order 500 Midgetman missiles whose worth will total $40 billion. The weapons are to be sited by the end of the decade. The Midgetman is a totally new, mobile version of intercontinental ballistic missiles. By developing it the United States undermines its SALT II agreement with the Soviet Union.

FILIPOV SPEECH AT MOSCOW CEMA SESSION REPORTED

AU191649 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Dec 85 p 1, 7, 8

[Excerpts] Moscow, 17 December (BTA correspondent) -- Today the 41st (Extraordinary) CEMA Session opened in Moscow. It will examine a document that is of exceptional importance for the development of the socialist nommunity -- the Draft Complex Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Until the Year 2000. At this CEMA session, said Grisha Filipov, we are discussing an issue which is exceptionally important for the development of the countries and the socialist community as a whole -- the Complex Program for Scientific and Technical Progress for the period up to the year 2000. With the ratification of this program we are carrying out the decision of the Moscow summit economic conference to unite our efforts in implementing the aims mapped out by our parties and countries for social-economic development during the following 10-15 years.

Our party and our state highly values the initiative of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee, and the Soviet Government to accelerate the preparations and consideration of the draft of the joint program. We express our gratitude to them for this initiative, as well as for the enormous work carried out by the Soviet Union in the preparations of the document. We have listened with great interest to the profoundly instructive statement of Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. We agree with the assessment made by the Soviet Union on the draft program and fully support the constructive proposals made, which will be of the greatest importance for the program's effective implementation.

The program meets the requirements of the contemporary development of scientific and technical progress in our countries. It marks a beginning of a qualitatively new stage in our cooperation. Of fundamental political and economic significance is the agreement reached for integration of the scientific, technical, material, financial, and cadre capabilities of the CEMA member countries, and for solving the tasks marked out, which will become the basic content of the agreed, and in a number of cases also unified, policy on science and technology. The achievement of the aims defined in the program will ensure the necessary scientific, technical, and technological preconditions for the formation of the material-technical basis for mature socialism, for accelerating the transition to the intensive development of the national economies, for increasing the efficiency of production and the rates of economic growth, for progressive structural changes in social production, and for the raising of the prosperity of our peoples.

With good grounds it can be stated that the program is objectively conditioned by the high degree of social-economic maturity achieved by the countries of the socialist community, which not only requires but also permits an acceleration of the integration processes in the fields of science, technology, and production. Bulgaria stated Grisha Filipov, assesses highly the draft complex program for scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member countries until the year 2000. The adoption of the program represents an essential step forward in the advancement and enrichment of the mechanism of multilateral scientific-technical and production cooperation with new forms and approaches. Our country accepts the basic postulations formulated in the draft document for the organization of the execution of the complex program, for utilizing the results of the joint scientific-research, experimental-design, and technological elaborations. An essential step forward has been made in advancing and enriching the mechanism of multilateral scientific-technical and production cooperation with new forms. The main point now is to solve quickly and in a complex manner all questions on which the attainment of the aims set by us depends.

The following are of great significance for the practical implementation of the program: Broad and consistent application of the programmed-purpose-oriented approach in the fulfillment of the tasks in the program. It is necessary to create program-purpose-oriented collectives and powerful scientific, technological, and production centers which will unite the best brains and talents of our community; these centers should be equipped with the most modern base in order to achieve in short period huge and crucial scientific and technological results, high quality, efficiency, and the competitiveness and profitability of the products manufactured. The ensuring of broad integration of scientific-technical and production potentials of the countries. There must be a bold approach toward the formation of joint scientific institutes, laboratories, design offices, joint collectives and production capacities, which might quickly produce scientific products and might assist in their introduction into industry. The establishment of broad direct links between the organizations participating in the fulfillment of the program's tasks and the introduction of an essential change in the contents and methods of work of all CEMA organs.

The Central Committee of the BCP and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are convinced that the tasks set in the complex program are realistic, and that they are within the powers of our countries and within their capabilities. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, Grisha Filipov stated in conclusion, will do everything necessary to carry out in good time the tasks arising for our country from the complex program.

'GOOD PROSPECTS' FOR CEMA-SFRY COOPERATION NOTED

LD182257 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1255 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Beskromnyy reports: Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the CEMA countries is developing successfully and has good prospects for the forthcoming 5-year plan (1986-1990), (Srecko Djukic), secretary of the Federal Executive Council commission for coordination of cooperation between the SFRY and CEMA stressed in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. In 20 years the volume of mutual goods deliveries has increased twentyfold. The SFRY participates in the work of 23 branch committees and other CEMA organizations, and in the implementation of 135 multilateral agreements.

The share of the CEMA states in the foreign economic links of our country is constantly growing, (Srecko Djukic) went on. At present, their share in Yugoslavia's foreign trade exceeds 40 percent, and the Soviet Union is the SFRY's biggest foreign trade partner. Recently in Moscow, a protocol was signed on the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and SFRY for 1986-90. It provides for an expansion of mutual links in the field of machine building, and the motor vehicle, chemical, radio-electronics and other industries.

In the coming period, the task is one of raising not only the quantitative level, but also the qualitative level of links between Yugoslavia and the CEMA, and there are considerable reserves for this, (Djukic) stressed. An expansion of links until 1990 will be based on higher forms of economic cooperation: industrial cooperation and specialization, and joint works in the field of science and technology.

At present, he noted, the CEMA countries are focusing their attention on questions of further developing and deepening scientific-technical cooperation in light of the decisions of the CEMA countries for the years up to 2000 is of great importance. Many Yugoslav scientists and production collectives are now participating in the elaboration of approximately 600 scientific research problems within the framework of the CEMA.

PENTAGON TO CREATE LIGHT DIVISIONS FOR 'INTERFERENCE'

LD261322 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Washington December 26 TASS -- The Pentagon is busy upgrading and building up the U.S. potential for military interference in the affairs of sovereign developing states. It is precisely for this purpose that so-called "light divisions", which can be brought quickly to areas of "local conflicts", are being set up in the U.S. land forces.

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST writes that U.S. Secretary of Defece Caspar Weinberger and General John Wickham, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, are active advocates of such divisions. It is now being planned to create four light divisions, each at a strength of ten thousand. Two of them will be created on the basis of existing divisions and two will be formed anew.

U.S. EXPANDING RDF TO EXTEND DOMINANCE

LD270335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] According to information in the Japanese weekly, WEEKLY PUREBO, the United States has created a large-scale secret base in the Sinai Peninsula for its interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. Here is a Mayak Commentary. Vladimir Beloshapko is at the microphone:

According to information in the weekly, subunits of the crack 101st Airbourne Division have been deployed at the base. Together with the 82d Airboune Division, it constitutes the backbone of the Rapid Deployment Force. Let me remind you that according to press reports, the numbers of this force have now been raised to 3,000 men. The Central Command (Centcom) was created in 1983 to direct their operations. Its zone of operations includes 19 states in Asia and Africa. Centcom has at its disposal aircraft, missiles, tanks, and other offensive equipment. In short, comrades, the Pentagon has created a powerful military strike machine which is specially intended for waging combat actions thousands of miles from America's shores.

At the same time American strategists are attempting to provide its planned armed intervention in the regions with a kind of theoretical basis in the form of the so-called doctrine of local conflicts. Deciperhing its contents, the magazine THE NATION said that this doctrine provides for the making of combat strikes, including preemptive ones, against areas that are allegedly springboards for terrorism, the conducting of police operations similar to the invasion of Grenada; and subversion which aims to overthrow unsuitable governments in the developing countries. As you can see, it is an essentially imperial program to establish American dominance in various parts of the world and an attempt by force of arms to impose a set-up to Washington's advantage in the emerging states. In this respect, of course, the target is progressive regimes and the national liberation movements, on which American propaganda is attempting to hang the label of international terrorism.

Meanwhile, if one is indeed speaking of terrorism, then you will agree that the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force is a more than graphic example of terrorism that has been promoted to the rank of state policy, and the report by the Japanese weekly has reminded one yet again that Washington does not intend to give up this policy.

U.S. ARMS CONTROL EXPERTS CITED ON U.S. ARMS POLICY

LD271023 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Washington December 27 TASS -- "Avoiding nuclear war is the most urgent task of our age" stresses the new book by prominent American experts in the field of disarmament and arms control, which has been just issued by the "Westview Press."

"The most formidable obstacle to nuclear arms control has been the failure to accept it fully as a national policy and as an essential element in U.S. National Security," Paul Warnke, former chief of the U.S. delegation at the talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons (SALT-2), points out in the book of collected articles entitled "Technology, Strategy and Arms Control." A direct result of this policy, in his opinion, is that "the arms control regime as it now exists is a very fragile one."

Now the only agreement in that field is the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems. Yet a threat is also hanging over it, since orbital space stations created could attack missile warheads and would therefore be inconsistent with the specific provisions of the ABM treaty.

Paul Warnke and other experts point to the dangerous consequences which this suicidal policy may have. "If the Soviets see the United States as building the kind of defence that present technology makes possible, while offensive weapons remain virtually uncontrolled, they could only view this as an attempt to gain a first-strike option," Paul Warnke warns.

As another American expert Professor Richard Ned Lebow of Cornell University stresses, "The principle utility of such a defensive system would be as one component of a first-strike strategy." Pointing to the illusory and dangerous character of the White House plans, he writes, that "the Reagan Administration's suggestions that BMD [Ballistic Missile Defense] might improve the prospects for negotiated force reductions is unrealistic."

'SHAMELESS' U.S. SUPPORT FOR COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES EXAMINED

PM241129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 85 First Edition p 6

[Political Observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "Right to Choose"]

[Text] Soviet-U.S. relations depend very much on how each side perceives the reality surrounding it. It is now particularly important to have a clear understanding of the historical realities, to take account of the modern world's diversity and the existence of the different and often conflicting interests of the many and varied states, and to subordinate the solution of international problems to the main goal -- the prevention of nuclear war.

During the recent summit in Geneva both sides expressed concern about regional conflicts. That is understandable. "Trouble spots" are dangerous things, particularly in the nuclear age. However, the Soviet and U.S. approaches to the causes of the conflicts and methods of eliminating them are not just different but direct opposites.

The Soviet Union views the present-day world as a very diverse aggregate of sovereign states, each of which has its own interests, aspiration's traditions, and dreams. Many of them only recently took the road of independent development. Their policy may please or displease some people. But it reflects a given country's internal processes and embodies each people's sovereign right: the right to follow their own path, determine their own social system, and choose their own friends and allies. And no one is permitted to infringe on that right to choose.

Tension, conflicts, and even wars in different parts of the world are partly rooted in history but mainly in the social and economic conditions in which the liberated countries are placed. The belief that all these contradictions are produced by East-West rivalry is a dangerous delusion. It is an anachronism, an echo of imperial thinking and of the habit of seeing nothing but "spheres of influence" on the political map and of denying the people's right to independent thought and decisionmaking.

Just as dreams of achieving perpetual motion are born from an ignorance of the elementary laws of nature, so imperial pretensions stem from unreal ideas about the modern world. In the same way the tendency arose to see the ubiquitous "hand of Moscow" in all events which somehow displease Washington. And yet it is this false premise which determines the approach to regional problems which the U.S. Administration formulated with regard to the Soviet-U.S. summit.

When the U.S. President received Soviet journalists in the White House in October he cited a sentence to us which he subsequently repeated many times in other speeches: "Nations do not distrust each other because they are armed. They arm themselves because they distrust each other." This maxim was taken up by the White House apparatus to justify the attempt (unsuccessful, by the way) to shift the emphasis in the two leaders' dialogue, to play down the fundamental problems of war and peace -- curbing the nuclear arms race and renouncing the militarization of space -- and to highlight the discussion of a number of regional conflicts.

Washington complains that it is because of the "use of force, subversive activity, and terror" that there is now no peace in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua. This apparently is what prompted the U.S. President to put forward the "regional peace plan" envisaging talks between the warring sides, democratic reconciliation, and economic assistance. Commenting on the results of the meeting with the Soviet leader in Geneva, the White House chief stated: "Regional conflicts occupied a prominent place in our discussions. And we will keep careful watch to see if any change takes place in the Soviet Union's 'Third World' activity."

Clearly, the U.S. Administration would like to make it seem as though regional conflicts -- and, ultimately, the move from detente to confrontation -- were caused by the Soviet Union's actions. And arms limitations and reduction talks with the USSR are only possible if it changes its conduct.

And as is well known, the attempt to undermine the Geneva meeting by such an illegal "linkage" and to divert it from security problems, which form the core of Soviet-U.S. relations, did not succeed.

Recently, however, U.S. ruling circles have stepped up their interference in regional conflicts even further. The shameless expansion of support to counterrevolutionary forces in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Angola is accompanied by the U.S. Administration leaders' public attacks on those countries' governments. Washington has begun talking about a "new globalism" which conceals a deliberate fanning of centers of conflict and plans to broaden the U.S. interventionist actions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America under the banner of anticommunism.

When expatiating about "new globalism," the imperialist circles are thinking about social revenge and about restoring America's role as world policeman. But this concept, by all accounts, is also linked to the approach to the problem of mutual relations with the Soviet Union. The White House continues to emphasize the claim that confidence between Washington and Moscow was undermined by Soviet "third world" policy. Having adopted a course of aggravating regional conflicts the U.S. Administration seems to be preparing for itself an additional pretext designed to justify the lack of progress on the key questions of relations with the USSR concerning arms limitation and the prevention of nuclear war.

It is noteworthy that the U.S. "regional initiative" only concerns those trouble spots where armed counterrevolution with external assistance is trying to overthrow revolutionary power. The U.S. scenario envisages a three-stage settlement: Governments enter into talks with rebels; the accords reached by them are consolidated by guarantees from the United States and the Soviet Union; Washington responds to "democratic reconciliation" with generous economic aid to the country in question so as to "help it return to the family of free states."

It is hardly necessary to explain what kind of "family" this is. For example, the bloody Indochina adventure was once launched to bring South Vietnam into it. The lawfully elected President Allende was assassinated to keep Chile in it. And defenseless Grenada was occupied to reunite it with the "family of free states."

Speaking in London recently, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz again tried to pin on the USSR the responsibility for the appearance of centers of tension in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua and to justify U.S. interference in those countries' internal affairs. Interpreting regional conflicts as "subversive actions by radical forces against Western countries and their friends in the third world," Shultz claimed that for their settlement it is necessary to rely not only on diplomacy but also on force.

"The actions which the West must take in such situations," the Secretary of State declared, "differ according to circumstances. Sometimes we should give military and economic assistance to neighboring states. Sometimes it is expedient to offer moral, humanitarian, or other support to the resistance forces -- that is Washington's name for counterrevolutionary gangs.

Sometimes it is perhaps better to give assistance without openly acknowledging it. Covert operations have been part of states' arsenals from time immemorial and provide an opportunity for exerting influence without direct confrontation. We must think realistically and always be aware of the political aspect of the problem. Nevertheless, the force factor cannot be ignored."

The NEW YORK TIMES assessed Shultz's London speech as an attempt to persuade the NATO allies to support the course being pursued by Washington in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Cambodia, and now Angola, too. The newspaper writes that this speech was delivered at a time when the White House is again threatening to give covert aid to antigovernment forces in Angola and is striving to win Congressional support on the question of expanding military assistance to the Nicaraguan "contras."

The undeclared wars being waged using U.S. weapons and money serve as graphic embodiment of the export of counterrevolution. More than $380 million have been channeled via the CIA to the Afghan dushmans. This is the largest item of covert assistance since the Vietnam war. The Nicaraguan "contras" have received over $80 million through the same channels.

According to the U.S. commentator Anthony Lewis "new globalism" as the ideology of rightwing conservative forces is increasingly determining Washington's foreign policy. The LOS ANGELES TIMES puts it even more specifically: "The United States believes it to be its right and duty to help rebels who take up arms for struggle against procommunist governments wherever they may be -- from Nicaragua to Angola, from Afghanistan to Cambodia -- so as to help overthrow unsuitable regimes."

When the White House states: "We cannot disavow those people who risk their lives on all continents from Afghanistan to Nicaragua," it is not talking about people forced to live and work under constant threat from counterrevolutionary gangs. The U.S. ruling circles are concerned about criminals with whose help they are hoping to reverse the course of history. The transformation of the Nicaraguan "contras," the Afghan dushmans, and the Pol pot butchers into "freedom fighters" means that terrorism has become an American export item.

As is well known, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "On the impermissiblity of the policy of state terrorism and all actions by states aimed at undermining the sociopolitical system in other sovereign states." And it is symptomatic that the United States abstained from that vote. Because the resolution in question condemns precisely those subversive actions which Washington has elevated to the level of state policy.

The authors of the new-found U.S. "Regional initiative" deliberately overlook the situation in the Near East and southern Africa. Because otherwise, according to their own logic, they would have to campaign for a "democratic reconciliation" between the PLO and Tel Aviv and between the African National Congress and the Pretoria regime. And surely the Zionists and racists will not do that? Furthermore, despite all U.S. Propaganda's vain attempts to blame the "Soviet Union's actions" for regional conflicts it is absurd to ascribe to the USSR the responsibility for Israel's banditry in the Near East or for the shameful apartheid regime in southern Africa.

A direct result of the neocolonialist policy of the United States and other imperialist powers is the snowballing debt of the Asian, African, and Latin American countries. If Mexico and Brazil cannot repay even the interest on their debts it is easy to imagine the shock waves that may cause. Just one such example shows how senseless it is to try to present the Soviet Union as the source of all the difficulties and ills which the developing countries are experiencing. The true culprits are imperialism, which is trying to deprive the people of the right to choose their own path, and neocolonialism, which is trying to keep them in bondage. That is the true background to the "new globalism."

The Soviet Union rejects the interpretation of all contradictions and conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America as a reflection of the East-West confrontation. It believes that no one should trample on the peoples' right to choose their path independently. The USSR is ready to continue exchanging opinions with the United States regarding regional conflicts -- with the aim of helping to settle them and on condition of noninterference in sovereign states' internal affairs. "The Soviet Union," a recent USSR Supreme Soviet resolution says, "Remains committed to a policy of friendly cooperation with the liberated states, which are making a growing contribution to maintaining universal peace. Its sympathies are wholly with the peoples struggling for the realization of their inalienable right to independently and freely decide their own fate and for independence and social progress.

'NOBLE' MISSION OF U.S. SERVICEMEN ABROAD QUESTIONED

LD262313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Vyacheslav Lavrentyev commentary]

[Text] According to a report from Washington, U.S. President Reagan has personally telephoned his wishes for a happy Christmas to five U.S. servicemen abroad, and also that they remain just as firmly at their posts. The head of the White House called them keepers of the peace. Here is a commentary by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev:

The calls were made to Turkey where the greetings were received by U.S. Air Force officer Brown and radio-engineer Kermitz, a certain Nelson on the destroyer "Scott," which is roaming the waters of the Indian Ocean, by intelligence officer Bushman in the FRG, and Marine Pearson on Okinawa, Japan.

As one can see, the geography is a vast one, covering nearly all parts of the globe. Yes, the United States has 2,500 bases and other military installations in 114 countries at its disposal today. Over half a million servicemen are stationed on them. The American Administration terms all these Browns and Nelsons: defenders of the peace and democracy. But, what type of peace and democracy is it that American troops are defending in, say, Honduras, where it is propping up a dictatorial regime with bayonets? According to the Brookings Research Institute, the White House has sent American interventionist forces to other countries on over 180 occasions since the Second World War. As a rule, these have been countries and areas where threats against American corporations' economic and financial interests have arisen. These also have been countries striving to free themselves of Washington's tutelage.

Now, the U.S. authorities are glorifying the role of their armed forces abroad in every way, stating that the country's borders run through wherever American interests end. The prestige journals publish colorful photographs of servicemen carrying automatic rifles under the stars-and-stripes somewhere in the sands of the Sinai.

But, it is not so easy to convince Americans of the noble mission which the U.S. Armed Forces are supposed to be fulfilling abroad. Many of them remember how Vietnam war veterans, wise from their experience, tore off and trampled in the dirt outside the White House gates the awards they received for implanting American-style democracy in far-off Southeast Asia.

SOVIET JEWISH DEPUTIES PROTEST CANADIAN ANTI-SEMITISM

LD261543 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 26 Dec 85

["Statement of Protest by Soviet MPS" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 26 TASS -- Soviet MPs of Jewish nationality have addressed an "open letter" to the Canadian Parliament urging the Canadian Government to take effective measures to stop the growth of anti-Semitism in Canada and prevent anti-Soviet actions.

"We have learnt from Canadian press reports," says the telegram addressed to John Bosley, speaker of the House of Commons, and Guy Charbonneau, speaker of the Senate, "that numerous anti-Semitic incidents regularly take place in your country, their number growing year after year. Jewish organisations and citizens, private houses and cars are attacked. Reports are also reaching about desecration of Jewish cemeteries. There are numerous cases of overt and covert discrimination of the Canadian Jews, many hotels and clubs are closed to persons of Jewish parentage."

"Against the background of these facts," the "open letter" goes on to say, "a disgraceful and hypocritical note has been struck by the recent statements by A. Lazarte, executive director of the society "Canadian Friends of the International Christian Embassy in Jerusalem", and D. Kilgour, chairman of the Canadian 'parliamentary group for Soviet Jewry", about the alleged facts of oppression of Jews in the USSR. Addressing the congress centre downtown Ottawa at the screening of the film "Gates of Brass" fabricated on the basis of an invention, crude dramatisation and lies about the position of Jews in the USSR, the above-said figures made a number of crude slanderous attacks against our country."

"The screening of the film "Gates of Brass", the participation of Canadian officials in that event, as well as the playing of the national anthem of Canada," the Soviet MPs write, "are seen as a fresh provocative action of Zionism and its backers aimed at giving a false idea of the real position of persons of Jewish nationality in the USSR, preventing an improvement of the international situation and destroying the hopes of the peoples, which were revived after the Geneva summit meeting,"

The "open letter" was signed by deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet R. Geller, Ya. Pittman, and M. Kats, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation Ya. Kopylov, deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine M. Khaikin [name as received] and R. Barg, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of Belorussia S. Palei [name as received], deputy of the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan E. Gurvich, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia M. Davitashvili and deputy of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan M. Levitsky.

DPRK'S KANG SONG-SAN ARRIVES IN LENINGRAD

LD262013 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Leningrad, December 26 TASS -- Leningraders cordially welcomed in their city member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, premier of the administration council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kang Song-san who arrived here from Moscow today. He visited the city on the Neva river as part of his official friendly trip to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

A friendly conversation was held at the regional committee of the CPSU. Kang Song-san expressed profound satisfaction with his meeting and conversation in Moscow with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, stressing that the meeting focused on the development of bilateral ties. The intergovermental agreements on economic and technical cooperation, on economic and technical cooperation in building an atomic power plant in the DPRK, signed during the visit, became concrete manifestations of these ties.

SOVIET COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH DPRK

SK240606 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] This year, 1985, is nearing its end.The year 1985 has been one of laying a foundation for the future strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and such fraternal socialist countries as the DPRK.

In this program we will tell you about some aspects of USSR-DPRK cooperation. With the year end approaching, Comrade (Yuriy Shizernikov), responsible functionary of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, spoke about the economic ties between the Soviet Union and the DPRK as follows:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Dear Korean friends, first let me wholeheartedly congratulate you on the new year, 1986, and wish you great success in everything you do and wish you good health. Saying that he was greatly happy to note, when the year end is approaching, that the economic ties between the Soviet Union and the DPRK have further developed, Comrade (Shizernikov) continued: In accordance with agreement concluded between the two countries, the Soviet Union has continued to cooperate with the DPRK in the construction of major national economic projects. Some of these projects have begun operation this year.

Also, the assembling of the No. 16 generator in Pukchang thermal power plant, the last to be installed in that plant, has been completed and it began operation. When this new generator began operating, the total output of the Pukchang thermal power plant reached 1.6 million kw. As a result, supplying power to various industrial complexes and plants, including an aluminium plant, the first such aluminium plant in the Republic designed and built with technological cooperation from Soviet construction institutions concerned, has conspicuously improved. A new electric decomposition machine at this plant began operation this year and the amount of production of finished goods has also increased. The metal produced by this plant suits world standards. Not only Korean engineers, but also a group of engineers from our country are at work in this plant, sharing their experience on sophisticated Soviet technology.

Thanks to Soviet cooperation, the construction of Chongjin thermal power plant, the fourth largest thermal power station in the DPRK, has continued throughout this year and will continue in the future. The building of the No. 3 power generator at this plant has been completed just now. When this generator begins operating, power supplies to Kim Chaek Steel Works will be guaranteed completely. On other parts of the DPRK national economy, for example, the machine-building sectors, Soviet-Korean cooperation has continuously developed this year. The Yongsong bearing plant, built with the cooperation of the Soviet Union, has introduced new technology for the production of ball and roller bearings. The Soviet and Korean engineers are concentrating a great deal of their time on learning technology related to some automatic machines, special machine tools, and other complicated machinery supplied by the Soviet Union.

As is well known, Soviet technological cooperation extended to building industrial complexes in the DPRK is also significant to a certain extent for the Soviet economy. Some of the goods produced by the DPRK enterprises are being sent to the Soviet Union as part of compensation for the laons given to the Korean side by the Soviet Union. Batteries, small motors needed to build washing machines, and other industrial goods are the goods in question. Production of these goods is growing daily.

Since trade is conducted on the basis of complete equality and mutual benefit, part of economic cooperation between the two countries is also very significant. Such trade is being conducted in accordance with the Soviet-Korean agreement on the exchange of goods and payment for 1981-85. Trade shows signs of expanding. Various machine tools, machines, and other industrial equipment at the level of world constitute the major proportion in the goods exported to the DPRK from the Soviet Union this year, as they have been in the past. Thanks to Soviet cooperation, the enterprises built or being built are eqipment with such equipment.

In the meantime, the DPRK is also exporting various kinds of rolled steel products, cement, and some light industrial goods to the Soviet Union. [end recording]

[Begin recording] Comrade (Yuriy Shizernikov), after explaining the state of affairs with regard to USSR-DPRK economic cooperation, continues as follows: The state of affairs in economic cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK alone shows that cooperation between our two countries is developing on the crest of an unsurging line, that such a development is in the interests of future development, and that it is contributing to developing friendly relations between our two countries. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON TRADE AGREEMENT WITH INDIA

Aristov, Singh Sign Agreement

LD231454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 14 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] A trade agreement between the USSR and India for the period 1986-90 and other documents regulating trade relations between the two countries during that period, were signed today in Moscow. [Delhi Domestic Service in English at 1230 GMT on 23 December notes that the agreement was signed by Boris Aristov and Indian Commerce Minister Arjun Singh.] The current 5-year period has been marked by considerable growth in Soviet-Indian trade, the volume of which is over 2 and ½ times larger than during the preceding 5-year period. The documents signed for 1986-90 envisage further growth in Soviet-Indian trade, an increase in its efficiency, and an improvement in forms of cooperation.

Arkhipov Meets Singh

PM270946 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] On 24 December I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Indian Minister of Commerce Arjun Singh, who is in the Soviet Union for the signing of a trade agreement between the USSR and India for 1986-1990. A conversation took place on questions of further developing the trade cooperation between our countries. S.N. Hasan, Indian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

AFANASYEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DELHI

LD261156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and editor in chief of PRAVDA, today arrived in Delhi. It is to take part in the jubilee session of the Indian National Congress Party devoted to the centenary of its founding.

CPSU GREETS INDIAN CONGRESS PARTY SESSION

LD261149 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 26 TASS -- Soviet-Indian friendship is not only an example of peaceful coexistence, filled with the rich and mutually-useful content for both great peoples, but also an important factor for strengthening the positions of peace in Asia and throughout the world. This is stressed in a message of greetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the jubilee session of the Indian National Congress Party devoted to the centenary of its founding.

The relations between the Soviet Union and India, resting on the solid foundation of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, are developing succesfully and dynamically in ascending order, having received a new powerful impetus as a result of the meetings between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev and the Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi, says the message of greetings.

In the centre of world politics today is the problem of removing the threat of nuclear war and saving civilisation and life itself on earth. It is necessary for this to stop the arms race, to cease nuclear tests for good and by all and to begin the process of nuclear disarmament. Projects for militarisation of space have become the main obstacle on this way. The Soviet Union and India are in the front ranks of those who are aware of the crucial importance of this moment when no time must be lost in the struggle to bring about a radical turn for the better in international development. The message of greetings expressed confidence that friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and the Indian peoples will continue to grow stronger for the benefit of the two countries, for the benefit of peace and security the world over.

GROUND FORCES CHIEF IVANOVSKIY RETURNS FROM INDIA

PM231835 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Delhi, 20 Dec -- The official visit to India by Army General Y.F. Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of Ground Forces, has ended. He has left for home. At Delhi international airport he was seen off by General A. Vaidya, Indian Army chief of staff, and other officials. Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of Ground Forces, returned to Moscow from Delhi 20 December.

At Sheremetyevo Airport Army General Y.F. Ivanovskiy was met by Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Navy; Army General A.M. Mayorov, first deputy commander in chief of Ground Forces; Colonel General D.A. Griknevich, chief of the Ground Forces General Staff; and other generals and officers. S.V. Ranganatan, minister plenipotentiary at the Indian Embassy in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

'SHARP CONFLICTS' IN CGDK COALITION VIEWED

LD232314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Bangkok, yet another scandal has flared up in the most reactionary of the Khmer groups which are carrying out acts of subversion against the PRK. According to the Thai newspaper NATION, the closest supporters of Son Sann -- leader of the Sereika faction -- have turned against him; an open split has taken place. Our commentator, Yevgeniy Kachanov reports:

Strictly speaking, sharp conflicts dividing the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, as the enemies of the Cambodian people loudly call themselves, are not news for anyone, nor are they any secret. Constant squabbling, turning into armed clashes between the partners in the coalition has become, one might say, an everyday occurence.

However, you should pay particular attention to the present conflict in the Sereika faction, which is considered to be the most pro-Western, closest to the United States. Only a few months ago Son Sann was complaining that the Americans were not helping him enough, although he is allegedly fighting for the establishment in Cambodia of those very same ideals and values which are shared by the United States. What is more, an increase in this aid, according to Son Sann, is also essential for securing Washington's economic interests in the future.

Judging by his statements, Son Sann seems to be a most suitable figure for the United States. But nevertheless, (Gafaki), one of the bosses of the Sereika faction, who has come out against Son Sann, maintains that he has received an assurance from Washington -- as he expresses it -- of total support for his actions. And note that that comes soon after the U.S. Congress set aside $5 million in aid for the Khmer reactionaries.

Evidently, the United States wants these millions to reach what is known as the right hands; for this purpose it is trying to replace the pro-American Son Sann with an even more pro-American leader; to be more precise, with its puppet. The only question is: Will this help? After all, the process of building a new life in the PRK is irreversible. Its armed forces are adequately repulsing all encroachments from outside. And neither new handouts of greenbacks nor reshuffles in the camp of the enemies of the young state can change that.

TALYZIN, SRV'S TRAN QUYNH HOLD MEETING

OW200631 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee on 18 December received Comrade Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the SRV to CEMA.

ROMANIA'S VADUVA VISITS LENINGRAD, DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

LD262103 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Leningrad December 26 TASS -- Ilie Vaduva, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, foreign minister of Romania, during his visit to Leningrad, has evinced the Romanian side's interest in developing cooperation with the electric machine-building assoication "Elektrosila." He visited the city as part of his official friendly trip to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The minister familiarized himself at Elektrosila, whose products are exported to 85 countries, including Romania, with the manufacture of turboand hydro-generators, large ac and dc machines. The Romanian minister visited workshops, and familiarized himself with the development of the industrial specimen of cryoturbogenerator with the use of superconductivity.

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The guest also visited the museum St. Isaac's Cathedral, Peter and Paul fortress, and the Hermitage Arts Museum.

In the evening, the minister left for Moscow.

HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD270050 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] The possibilities for the further development of Hungarian-Soviet industrial cooperation were discussed in Moscow by Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi. He held talks with Konstantin Katushev, Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations chairman as well as with the USSR State Planning Committee's first deputy chairman and several branch ministers.

UK SUPPORT FOR U.S. SDI UNDERMINES 'DURABLE PEACE'

LD262301 Moscow In English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Commentary by station observer Konstantin Sorokin]

[Text] People in and outside the United States hoped that after the Geneva summit Washington would at least abandon its tough course in the cold war spirit it has been pursuing with persistance since the early 80s. However, the Pentagon has sent to the Congress a report alleging that the Soviet Union violates its commitments in the field of limiting and reducing arms, and this has been done despite the fact that the Soviet Union has repeatedly cited evidence exposing repeated accusations as groundless. For instance, technical documents have been made available to the Americans as proof that the so-called SS-25 missiles allegedly created in violation of the SALT II treaty are only a modernized model of the old rocket, RS-12, modernized in line with the treaty provisions. As for a radar station under construction in the vicinity of Krasnoyarsk, it is designed to track down satellites and cannot be used for antimissile defense goals. So why revive refuted allegations?

According to THE GUARDIAN, the recent Soviet proposal to the United States to join the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions caught Washington unawares. Washington hastened to find a plausible explanation of its refusal and decided to revive the trite assertions. Obviously such a report is also necessary for those who want to guarantee Washington's routes of departure from the ABM defense and SALT II accords when these start hindering the further development of military programs. And last, but not least, the United States charges the other side with failure to carry out contractual commitments in a bid to distract attention from the numerous violations it is planning or is doing on its own or through loyal allies.

Although it has been talking much of its adherence to the cause of preventing an arms race in space, stopping it on earth, and building up stability in Europe and throughout the world, Britain has been most actively involved in the American cheating. Take the SALT II treaty. Article 12 of the accord commits the sides not to bypass its provisions through another state. This, for one, implies a ban on the trnasfer to the allies of arms covered by SALT II which would be tantamount to an attempt to achieve one-sided advantages. Trident-2 missiles are such systems. And London decided to purchase them in the United States back in March 1982. Not to bypass the treaty means not to build up an additional strategic potential, threatening the Soviet Union. However, London has been sparing no efforts to help NATO build up arms in line with its so-called counter-arming decision. By joining SDI, Britain has put its scientific and technical potential at Washington's disposal to design a large scale antimissile defense system and this means it has joined American efforts to undermine the 1972 ABM defense treaty prohibiting this.

Besides, in line with this accord, the United States has no right to transfer to its allies antimissile technology or ABM defense system components, nor is it entitled to deploy ABM defense system elements outside its territory. However, in return for Britain's brain effort [as heard] and for the right to deploy antiballistic defense components in Britain, Washington has promised a share in space weaponry technology. London has agreed to such an exchange and has given its consent to modernize as of next year radar stations in Fylingdales Moor, now in control of Europe's airspace. Upon the completion of this modernization, it will keep track of a vast outer space sector and in the future, according to THE TIMES, strike space system components may be airlifted to Britain.

Following the Geneva summit, London has addressed many good wishes to Washington and Moscow which resumed an East-West dialogue, but actions by the British Government clash with its good wishes. Posing as a peace-maker before its people and nations of the world, the British Cabinet supports Washington, violating international agreements and undermining hopes for a more durable peace.

CHERNYAYEV RECEIVED BY MALTA'S BONNICI

LD211651 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Rome, December 21 TASS -- The CPSU delegation led by Anatoliy Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who have stayed in Malta at the invitation of the ruling Malta Labour Party (MLP), were received by Prime Minister Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, MLP leader, Alex Sceberras Trigona, member of the MLP Executive Committee, and by Leon Brincat, MLP secretary for international matters.

There was an exchange of information with the leadership of the MLP Executive Committee on the two parties' activities at the present stage. Topical international problems were discussed, and matters aimed at developing contacts along party and public lines were considered.

The delegation met with the leadership of the General Workers' Union, toured two big enterprises of the country, and visited the "Malta-USSR" Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations. The delegation's visit was made within the framework of the CPSU's dialogue with the parties of the Socialist International on international security problems, in the first place.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SOCIALIST DELEGATION DEPARTS MOSCOW

LD232019 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 23 TASS - A delegation from the socialist faction of the European Parliament led by faction chairman Rudi Arndt visited this country at the invitation of the parliamentary group of the USSR and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation from December 16 to 23. The delegation included MPS representing the Socialist and Social Democratic Parties of Belgium, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

They were received at the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. The delegation also had meetings and conversations at the ministries of Culture and Foreign Trade of the USSR, the Secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the Institute of World Economics and International Relations and the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Besides, the guests made a trip to Leningrad.

During the conversations opinions were exchanged on the pressing problems of the present-day international situation. Stress was laid on the major significance of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva to solving the key problems of the times, namely those of putting an end to the arms race on earth, keeping it out of space and preventing nuclear war. Issues of economic and cultural cooperation between the member countries of the CMEA and the EEC in the light of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act were also discussed. An opinion was expressed that the visit has been a useful step to establishing relations between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the European Parliament. The delegation left the Soviet Union.

SYRIAN FEELINGS ON U.S., ISRAELI DEMANDS NOTED

LD270741 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] And now, a report from Syria: The public of this country regards the demands of the United States and Israel to dismantle the Syrian air defense facilities in the areas at the Lebanese border as an impudent interference in its internal affairs. The commentary by the Syrian media, our correspondent Kzbek Basiyev reports, notes that the imperial aspirations of Washington and Tel Aviv, in their desire to dictate their conditions to Syria, have an ultimate aim of weakening the defense potential of the Syrian Arab Republic and of ensuring Israel's military superiority on the threshold of new aggressions against Arabs.

SUDAN'S DEFENSE MINISTER EXPLAINS TROOP ALERT

LD261433 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, December 26 TASS -- Sudanese-army and air defence units stationed in the Red Sea military district have been alerted. A decision to this effect has been caused by reports, reaching here, that Israeli aviation is preparing an attack on Palestinian camps located in the territories of the Republic of Sudan and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, stated Osman Abdalla Mohammed, minister of defence. Sudanese competent bodies, the minister said, have information that during preparation for air raids the Israelis have made several reconnaissance flights over the red Sea.

As is known, the Israeli military, having recently brazenly assumed a right to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign Arab states, deliver strikes at territories which are thousands of kilometres away from Israel. This has been evidenced, in particular, by the recent barbarous Israeli air raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organizations in a suburb of the Tunisian capital. Dozens of people were killed or injured as a result of the air raid.

MALI, BURKINA FASO MOBILIZATION REPORTED

LD261705 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Bamako, December 26 TASS -- The Central Executive Bureau of the Democratic Union of Mali people has published a communique here which says that in the early hours of December 25 Mali troops went on a large-scale counter-offensive to force troops that intruded from Burkina Faso pull out of Mali territory. [sentence as received] The communique says that combat operations are also being carried out against military facilities in the area between Djibo and Wahigouya in the territory of Burkina Faso. The Mali troops are reported to sustain no casualties.

The Mali Foreign Ministry has reported that a tense situation developed on the border with Burkina Faso after units of the Burkina Faso Armed Forces occupied on December 14 four Mali villages.

Ouagadougou, December 26 TASS -- The National Council of the Revolution of Burkina Faso has announced general mobilization in the country. A radio broadcast statement says that this measure was prompted by the Mali aircraft bombing of the border populated settlements of Djibo, Nasoungou and Wahigouya, which claimed human life. The counter-offensive by the Burkina Faso troops destroyed six tanks, causing the Mali side manpower losses.

Speaking here, Basile Guissou, minister of external relations and cooperation of Burkina Faso, refuted the charges levelled against his country's government that its troops made incursions into Mali territory during the general census of the population on December 10.

Algiers, December 26 TASS -- Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi of Algeria departed for Bamako and Ouagadougou to hand over messages from President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria to the heads of state of Mali and Burkina Faso. It is believed here that the trip is linked with Algeria's actions as a mediator in the settlement of the border conflict between Burkina Faso and Mali.

Tripoli, December 26 TASS -- The Libyan News Agency, JANA, has reported that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, decided to detail Ali 'Abd al-Salam Turayki, secretary of the People's Bureau for external Relations, to Mali and Burkina Faso with a view to carrying on efforts to resolve the border problem between the two countries.

CPSU'S SHAKIROV ADDRESSES URUGUAYAN CP CONGRESS

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[TASS report: "Uruguayan Communists' Forum: Strengthen the Front of Struggle"]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 22 Dec -- The struggle for democracy and social progress is indissolubly linked with the struggle of the peoples of Latin America and the whole world for peace and detente and against the threat of thermonuclear war. This is stated in speeches by participants in the Communist Party of Uruguay's national conference that is being held here. Speakers have been angrily condemning the aggressive predatory policy of U.S. imperialism, which has adopted a course of fuelling the insane arms race and aggravating the international situation and is striving at all costs to stifle the national liberation movements and strengthen its positions in Latin America and throughout the world. They have been sharply critical of pressure from Washington and the Washington-controlled IMF, which are pursuing a policy of enslaving the developing countries by means of debts.

The forum has given a high appraisal of the consistent and purposeful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of the important peace initiatives of the USSR and the socialist coummunity countries, which enjoy the support of all peace-loving forces in the world. There is particular stress on the need to resolutely rebuff the intrigues of the enemies of democracy and progress, to wage an active ideological struggle, and to explain to the masses the falsity of the Western propaganda claims trying to slander and distort the essence of USSR policy.

The conference was addressed by M.Z. Shakirov, head of the CPSU delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the Bashkir CPSU Obkom, who greeted the forum participants on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Communists, conveyed Soviet people's fraternal greetings to all Uruguayan working people, and wished them new successes in strengthening the Urugyayan people's Broad Front in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.